Morning Oregonian.

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THE EAST.

Three Thousand Words per Minute---The Last Telegraphic Achievement.

The New Line Completed from New York to Cleveland.

A Bold Thief Captures $70,000 in Bonds in Broad Daylight.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The *Sun* describes the trial of the new postal telegraph company's wires to Cleveland yesterday, as successful in sending 3000 words in a minute. A dispatch of that length is sent by last seven pairs, or takes, as copy is given out by telephone. These are transferred by seven operators to cylinders, which are set simultaneously in motion, and transmit the message over one wire. The company claims it can send eight and receive eight dispatches at the same time, over the same wire. The two wires in use between here and Cleveland are steel, heavily insulated by copper. The poles are 30 feet high, of unusual size and strength, 40 of them to the mile. It is claimed the wires are of such

SUPERIOR CONDUCTIVITY

that the electric current on them will not be disturbed by storms and atmospheric changes. They claim these improvements will bring Chicago twice as near New York as Philadelphia, and practically as near New York as Cleveland compares with the Quaker City. Messages sent from Cleveland to Pittsburgh or to New York will take only half the time now in use. Capital stock of the company, $10,000,000, in $100 shares. It has issued $1,000,000 of 6 per cent mortgage six per cent. 20-year gold bonds. The president of the company is Alonzo Cahill, of Boston. G. O. Roberts, S. V. White and Russell Sage, of London, of this city, and Gov. Foster, of Connecticut, Elisha Gray, of Chicago, are on the board of directors. The company says it will connect with local lines extending from New York to San Francisco, and to all other large cities of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Rushing Telegraph Wires.

BOSTON, March 2.—When the Mutual Union Telegraph Company obtained the right of way into this city a provision was inserted in the franchise requiring them to remove the poles and put the wires under ground before March 1, 1883. This they have failed to do, and to-day by order of the mayor the poles of the company at the southern city limits were cut down and the wires stretched on the ground. Men are now putting them up again. The Mutual Union Telegraph company has no franchise in the streets, and will not be allowed to erect poles on private ground but they did not prove

[illegible] Cars.

[illegible] of the Third avenue road, said [illegible] the Ninth avenue road will, [illegible] road on Tenth avenue. We [illegible] of the cable road [illegible] will probably adopt the best [illegible] now in use." The president [illegible] has suspended the working [illegible] San Francisco and Chicago. If the [illegible] on Tenth avenue, it will [illegible] One Hundred and Twenty-fifth [illegible] from there to ten years for the [illegible] have been reserved.

Has not Failed.

BOSTON, March 2.—The president of the Fur-[illegible] at Stenbenville says the company has [illegible] accounted an extension on their [illegible] Acosta on the iron trade interferes the fur-[illegible] is not made to 48 hours. If not, the affairs [illegible] they will be wound up.

Mineral Operations.

BOSTON, March 2.—The directors of the Dea-[illegible] mills have decided to entirely suspend [illegible] corporations own three of the [illegible] here. Their employes, when in full [illegible] number 500. The principal reason [illegible] piles of wool.

More than Wanted.

BOSTON, March 2.—The entire subscription to the [illegible] securities under circular No. X [illegible] at the close of the books to $7,239,500 or [illegible] more than asked for. It is said the syndi-[illegible] had but a million.

The Insane Laws.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The *Tribune* praises Gilbert [illegible] proposed bill for inspecting insane asylums, and says: "We venture that within a few [illegible] one in force, we should hear very little of insane murders."

Strike Revives.

NEW YORK, March 2.—It existed in Wall street [illegible] rumor of D. O. Mills's return from Cuba has had a marked increase of interest in Cuban [illegible] which has not been much in favor of late [illegible] the outside public.

Depot and Hotel.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Northern Pacific Railroad [illegible] has arranged to build a depot for the [illegible] Portland, Oregon, and to erect a [illegible] to be known as the Inland.

Voices the Free Coal Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—The governor has [illegible] in the assembly the bill reducing the rate [illegible] New York elevated railroads, with a message [illegible] strongly in favor of the measure.

Want it Vetoed.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Three hundred citizens of [illegible] have petitioned Governor Cleveland to veto the [illegible] of the elevated roads.

A Small Defalcation.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—Ex-E. Fase [illegible] Smith's [illegible] $5000 in his accounts, and [illegible] is a small [illegible] present.

Declared a Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Board [illegible] Chicago and Northwestern railroad [illegible] declared a quarterly dividend of [illegible] cent on the [illegible] stock, payable the 15th inst.

POLITICAL.

Palmer Elected.

SALEM, March 1.—Five votes were [illegible] to-day [illegible] On the fourth a break was made in [illegible] of Palmer, Republican, [illegible] the [illegible] On the fifth Thomas W. Palmer, of the [illegible] received 75 votes and was declared [illegible] 61 votes have been a [illegible] contest.

A FACE LESS ENCHANTMENT.

[illegible] a fine figure, good face and pretty name [illegible] fascinate at a distance. When she begins [illegible] that she never used cosmetics of [illegible] when unlike the lioness of Arabic the [illegible]

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

Full Text of Brewster's Letter to Bacon, Explaining his Intentions.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Following is the full text of the letter from Brewster to Bacon, referred to in these dispatches yesterday:

BROOKLYN, March 25, 1882.

DEAR SIR—I expect to be in Washington on the 29th inst., and shall start west, and who will go that night. On last night I was subpœnaed to go before the appropriation committee to-day at 10:30 A. M., and to-day all the books and papers relating to the star route contracts belonging to S. W. Dorsey, I immediately telegraphed you to that effect, asking what I should do. I am now just in receipt of your reply, saying, in harm could come of the books being made public. In this we all here think very different, from the following reasons:

First—The books would show very large profits, and would be used by the committee as an additional argument that all expedited routes should be readjusted.

Second—There are several entries giving "B" credit for large cash payments made to James Smith and Samuel Jones.

Third—I understand the committee will try to show he had an interest in the mail routes before last year.

I appeared before the committee this morning and got excused till Monday, but before doing so I drew up answers, after getting advice of counsel, that I could not produce the books and papers asked for until I had consulted with Dorsey. This answer I shall hand to the committee on Monday and endeavor by every means to delay my examination until I hear from Dorsey. There is much more in this than you think. I would like to hear from you about it. Gen. B. is very much alarmed and he and I had a long conversation to-day, during which he made several valuable suggestions, which I shall follow. I will not produce the book until advised by you or Dorsey to do so, as I shall claim that I am his attorney, and as such am not disposed to divulge certain matters. I would be glad to hear from you by Monday morning. Very truly,

M. C. BEREDELL.

Ingersoll asked if it didn't astonish witness when Dorsey telegraphed him that he was no harm in showing the books to the committee, and that too after Dorsey had written, in the letter of May 15, 1878, "T. J. B."

Witness answered: It did not, because at that time Dorsey knew nothing of the manner of keeping the books and never saw them so far as known.

Mrs. Alice G. Cushman and Mrs. Beredell testified that while Beredell was in jail they went to his office and took some papers in confidence.

John W. Donnelly was the next witness. He copied Dorsey's books for Beredell, in Brooklyn; referred to the accounts of Dorsey and Wm. Smith, some of the accounts, Acton's, Wm. Smith's, were omitted from the copies; Beredell marked with a pencil those entries that he wished omitted; could not remember the exact amount of Wm. Smith's account; believed it was about $30,000; in balancing the books that amount was carried to profit and loss; two or three accounts were so transferred; did not remember any entry against Bedford, Tyner, A. M. Gibson, Lilley, McGrew or J. R. B. Chase.

Gibbs, cashier of the Washington, was the next witness. Had known Beredell since the fall of 1879; between Christmas, 1879, and March, 1880, his wife and he copied the books and papers and letters for Beredell; the books copied contained the accounts, expenditures and receipts of the mail routes; the letters remembered entries under the heads of Beredell, S. W. and J. W. Dorsey, Steel, Smith, Jones and Brady; Beredell said he wanted to send a copy to Dorsey, and he sent them to New York.

After the examination of some papers, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 3

The government called Chas. H. Hooper to the stand in the star-route trial this morning. Was now in bookkeeper for Donnell, Lawson & Co., bankers of New York, and identified the warrant drawn to the order of John H Peck, do, cashed by T. W. Dorsey, Dorsey's bookkeeper, to Dorsey's credit, on August 19, 1880.

Bliss pointed out that the warrant had been drawn on special fund, and bore Peck's endorsement, although the evidence showed that he was then in New Mexico.

Wilbur H. Smith and Carl McGlohan, the former employes on the Bismarck and Tongue river route, gave testimony concerning service over that route. McClellan corroborated the statement of witness Pennell, in many particulars. He said John Dorsey told him they expected to get the service each week, perhaps in three months, to be tri-weekly, and in three months more to a daily service. He expected to lose money on the first year's service, but after the expedition and increase expected to realize $150,000. He said his brother, Senator Dorsey, was chairman of the postoffice committee, and through his influence he expected to get the increase. He referred to Senator Dorsey and Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady, and said they had an intimate acquaintance. Brady was the carriers got through on time. They had an understanding with the second assistant postmaster general, had organized a ring in Washington, but did not say who was in the ring. Gathered from the conversation that they meant J. W. Dorsey, Senator Dorsey and others.

Wilson, in sworing exception to one of Judge Wylie's rulings, offered to prove that employes of the government had agreed to secure extra pay for witnesses, and were to receive a consideration therefor.

Isaac Colvil, who had been employed by Brady in establishing the Bismarck and Tongue river route, corroborated the testimony of preceding witnesses concerning the conversation with J. W. Dorsey.

The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination but his direct testimony was not shaken.

Inspector Patrick Woodward was next called and told how and where the official papers had been kept and certified that the petition of the Canon City and Leaf Mountain route did bear the file mark of the government.

Postmaster Lounsberry, of Bismarck, testified that since he left the star [illegible] John Dorsey [illegible] was glad he had not been examined relative to the proposed postoffice on the Little Missouri river. That was the only wrong he had done in this whole business. Witness explained that in December 1878, John Dorsey presented for his signature a petition for the establishment of that postoffice. This petition the witness refused to sign because there was no settlement there, nor was there a necessity for one at that point.

Henkel offered to prove that Lounsberry, in June, 1878, knew of Beredell's deal [illegible] establish that postoffice, and that he told him as soon as Vaile heard of it he set his foot down upon it as one of Beredell's shrewd fourth schemes. The court rejected the offer on the subject.

A. Boone was then recalled and questioned in regard to the handwriting of the papers of this mammoth proceeding, and at a late hour witness rescinded $9,721 in a pages of papers.

At this point Bliss said at the next session he expected to complete this work, and with the introduction of 50 volumes, showing the receipts and disbursements under the heads of Beredell, S. W. and J. W. Dorsey, Steel, Smith, Jones and Brady,

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THE JURY SYSTEM.

Notwithstanding the value set upon the jury system by Englishspeaking peoples and the important part it has played in enforcing their personal rights and liberties it presents imperfections which have long been apparent. These have been partly due to the methods of the law, which in many cases do not permit juries to go straight at the facts, but hamper them with subtleties and technicalities. But aside from these things, there are real defects to which the system is liable. That it might be much improved admits of little doubt. Perhaps it is not too much to say that there are some things in its application that ought to be changed. The legislature of New Jersey has just passed an act to make the vote of nine jurors sufficient in civil cases. No one who has had much experience in the jury room will fail to recall instances in which one or two persons, either through ignorance, bias, or some worse cause, have been able entirely to prevent an agreement or to force concessions which would not have been made under a majority rule. Men carry their prejudices into the jury box, and often manifest them there even more obviously there than anywhere else. "Honor" and "affection" are supposed to be entirely dismissed from the mind of the juror, but when he comes to find a verdict it too often happens that his conduct can only be accounted for on the supposition that he has been unduly influenced in some way or other.

There is certainly much to be said in favor of a law that would enable three-fourths of the jurors to find a verdict. There are frequently found on juries conscientious men who cannot agree to the conclusion reached by the majority, and yet they are either compelled to yield against their convictions or forced to hold out in opposition to the larger number. The law proposed in New Jersey would relieve persons of this class from the necessity of making their "stubbornness" so conspicuous, while it would do away with the opportunities for mischief which are too readily seized upon by those who are willing to serve friends or take bribes, and who have no regard for justice. The jury system has guarded society from many lawyers; but the further society has removed from those dangers the more conspicuous do the abuses connected with the system become. There is little to be feared nowadays from the tyranny or usurpation of the judiciary, but much from the subtle forms of corruption, which, as they permeate all society, must at times affect the decisions of juries and do great wrongs in the administration of justice. And yet the jury system is an institution in which no citizen of a free country can afford to lose his faith. It must be supported rather than pulled down. The simple test passed by the legislature of our state at its last session, under which no person who had acted as a juror within the preceding year is permitted to serve during the current year, has done more to secure good and honest juries — by excluding the class known as professionals — than any measure hitherto employed. From this experience with it already Oregon can command it to every state.

THE DAIRYING BUSINESS.

Diversification of industry in this country is coming more and more to be a necessity. The long the prosperity of Oregon and Washington has depended upon the demand and supply of a single product. In bringing about this diversity the latter will be more potent than the steady growth of dairying, under the stimulous of actual existing proof that the soil, climate and markets afford as great facilities and inducements for it as for agriculture, strictly speaking. The truth is that the northwest is on the threshold of that secondary stage of material progress which awaits every community after it shall have wearied of the first and most obvious occupation in which its industry may be employed, and shall have found that there are others equally profitable, without subjecting him who engages in them to the uncertainty and possibility of loss that are always present when the results of a year or labor are at the mercy of the success or failure of a single crop. Oregon and Washington are coming to be widely known for their production of wheat, and the northwest probably will never cease to be a great garden for cereals; but in addition to them, it is more than ever important to invest a certain portion of the rapidly multiplying capital and labor to other forms of enterprise, to secure the profits which home trade offers to those who will satisfy them; to build profitable lines in one direction with certain profits in others; and to lend to industry most diversity which brings both wealth and independence.

Almost every part of the northwest is particularly adapted to dairying. The natural grasses are so large, the grasses are rich and abundant, the climate well adapted to the raising of healthy stock and the operations of the dairy, transportation facilities are improving rapidly and the demand for dairy products at good prices, and that can as certainly be relied upon as that for bread.

It has been pointed out that no other employment can be so advantageously combined with the cultivation of the soil as dairying. To the limited extent of satisfying household consumption every farm is made a dairy farm, and there are few which do not furnish to the market a limited amount of dairy produce, to aid in supplying the farmer with those necessaries which his soil will not produce. But the greatest advantages attend a judicious extension of this practice, until what is known as mixed farming is the result. The demand for one sort of produce is as permanent as for the other. The field of supply must always be largely local, the nature of the product making its transportation to any distance without deterioration of quality a matter of difficulty. The work of the dairy interferes but little with that of the farm; while its returns may diminish, but never cease with all the changes of the seasons. Stock rai ing becomes an incidental part of the business, and contributes materially to swell its profits. And finally, the return is bounteous, comprising the value of the dairy products proper, the constant increase of stock and the addition to the soil as a fertilizer of nature's own manufacture.

The business of dairying is constantly growing in the northwest, but it has not yet caught up with the demand for dairy products. The unhappy zeadons of the city is still compelled to content dimself with wes red milk and to swallow through several months of the year with what grandche can alleged butter, which may not be butter at all. A change in the industry of this section will be hailed with more satisfaction for its effect upon production, competition, profits, and the stable prosperity of agricultural interests in general, than that particular diversity which will come from extension of the dairying business.

The true newspaper is conducted on the principle of accuracy, candor and fairness. It gives all the news, and presents it in such shape that the reader is assured of the fact when he reads them. It shows no fanatical effort to gain notoriety; does not allow itself to be used to promote schemes which and sinister aims of politicians, or of any particular set of men, great or small; and in a word it conducts itself as to impress the public with a conviction that its statements are truthful.

Washington territory will not come in as a state if after the next presidential election Nor wil Dakota. The managers of the democratic party are not going to permit the creation of any more republican electoral votes.

If the bill to remodel and reduce the tariff should not pass the present session of congress it will be regarded by the country as a failure.

THE NECESSARY CONSEQUENCE.

The corrupting influence of our high protective tariff upon the national legislature is the subject of some very just remarks by the New York *Times*, a republican journal of highest standing, which embody views long expressed in these columns. Protests against the claim that the republican party is especially pledged to the most elaborate maintenance of the doctrines of extreme protection, "increasing burdens on the private consumer contrary to the public interests," the *Times* pointedly says, are to all intents and purposes exempting from the proposition there is truly a change for different opinions. But it is denied that such is the effect of a high protective tariff. It is easy to show, however, that the statement as to the effect of such tariff is not overdrawn.

Nowhere does that ill, tariff which it has been maintained for more than twenty years, has been a source of great profit to individuals and to private corporations. It has protected them in many of their wealth, and enabled them to increase their wealth from enormous profits. These men are not a very large class, on the contrary, in point in fact, they are a very compact one bonded together for common purposes and carrying a practical monopoly of the profits derived from the operation of the tariff. The favors conferred upon this class, for example, are embraced in less than a dozen or so operations, and to these that holders the high duty on Bessemer steel is a direct source of profit and calculable source of revenue. The upper mine owners are another class, also very limited in number, who are similarly situated. The makers of wood screws and of cut tacks are still others. These are examples of persons who have the strongest direct interest in the high duties which have been maintained during so many years. As the *Times* justly remarks, it is absurd to say or suppose that active business men so situated will not attempt to influence the action of congress, or that their influence will not be exerted for private ends.

When the source of legislation is under such influences it requires silly to suppose that the fruit of it will be laws enacted in sincerity for the public good. Such a result cannot in reason be expected. A policy under which special interests may be affected by legislation to the extent of millions upon millions each year can hardly be anything else than a constant menace to the integrity of the legislature.

A collection of manuscripts, formerly in possession of Benjamin Franklin, was bought recently by the government for $35,000. In this collection there is one document of deepest interest to Americans. It is one of two original copies of the petition for a redress of grievances sent by the continental congress in 1774 to King George III. The petition was made out in duplicate, each copy bearing the autograph signatures of all the delegates to the continental congress. They were sent to England by different ships to guard against loss. One copy was given to the king, and is in the public record office; the other remained in the possession of Benjamin Franklin, and has now come back to America to take its place beside the faded original of the declaration of independence in the state department.

If honorable men only were allowed to practice law notorious scoundrels would find no attorneys to take their cases on contingent fees to vex, and if possible to despoil, reputable people. But there is a class of vultures, calling themselves lawyers, who regard every person who has acquired by business and industry any property whatever, as a lawful prey; and they lie in wait to annoy and dispoil every such person, whenever they imagine any kind of chance offers for it.

It is justly to be feared that the nerve and vigor of Arizona English are not what they were. The Tombstone *Republican*, in correcting a misstatement of its journalistic neighbor, the *Epitaph*, does not call the latter a red-headed liar, nor a scoundrel whose loathsome presence pollutes the very atmosphere, but simply says, "The *Epitaph* was mistaken." Such language is inexplicable. Something must be done for Tombstone.

Education has two great objects. The first is to train the mind; the second is to stock it. A great mistake is often committed by reversing this order and trying to stock the mind before training it, or instead of training it.

Scottish Investments in America.

New York Times.

Investments in the United States are so popular in Scotland that companies which act as intermediaries for loaning are notably thriving in Dundee. The first Scottish-American trust company paid in 1882, 8 per cent; the dividend in December last, the funds from $300,000 to $900,000; its capital is $1,500,000, and its $500 shares stand at 95 premium. The second company, with $2,000,000 of capital, has over 65 premium for its $500 shares; it earned in 1882 over 8 per cent., paid 8, and increased its reserves from $200,000 to $355,000. A third company paid 7 per cent., made about the same addition to reserves, and has about the same rating for its stock as the last named. Another paid 10 per cent, and the Oregon and Washington bank claims to show a net gain of 20 per cent. The Dundee Land Investment company and the Texas Land and Cattle company, with capitals of $1,000,000 and $3,250,000, have started and got into working order in Dundee within the past year. The policy of these companies in accumulating large reserves steadily has enabled them, it is said, to borrow on debenture bonds at 4½ to 4¾, compared with 6 or 6 per cent a year ago. The suggestion, of course, is that the funds so borrowed are reloaned in this country at larger rates, but the process seems sluggish, for to invest funds in long rate bonds which are hypothecated at higher rates in order to obtain funds for reloaning at still higher would be peculiar finneering. The debenture bonds would be a useless intermediary in such a case, for it would be all safer and more profitable to put the surplus into the highest loans at once; and the surplus or reserves are not rendered any safer by the use of the debenture bonds, since the debenture investments, having been hypothecated, stand only upon the success of the ultimate high rate loans. This sketch is upon the authority of the consul at Dundee, and if not so drawn it certainly suggests that "cautionary signals" would not be amiss for the residents of that region lest they overdo the business and get too much of American investments.

What Farmers Say about Wheat.

Albany, Linn Co., Democrat.

D. D. Hackleman, of Albany, shows us a fair sample which seems to be alive and growing. He thinks his crop is all right.

Jesse Kuhlne, of Tangent, had a fair sample on our table which is as dead as a "door nail." He thinks he is nearly all killed. Will renew.

David Bilyeu, of Santiam, says wheat is all killed. Farmers Ohio.

Dr. G. F. Crawford, of Center, says wheat is badly injured.

GRANT DISAPPOINTED.

An Intimate Friend of the General says the Mexican Treaty will never be Ratified.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.

Washington, March 2.—A shrewd, personal friend of General Grant, speaking of the present state of consideration of the Mexican commercial treaty, said that Grant is greatly disappointed at the failure of the senate to ratify the treaty that session. He said, confidently expected the treaty would be ratified, and he said his friends were disappointed ugly. If the senate had been ratified it would have added millions of dollars to the capital and the interests in Mexico before next January. The Talbert railroad company and the Jay Gould railway company also are almost disheartened over the senate's failure to act favorably upon the treaty. Both companies have been actively engaged in preparing for the construction of railroads in Mexico, and have spent large sums of money in that country in anticipation of the ratification of

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NEW YEAR'S EDITION.

CITY.

Board of Directors.—The committee appointed by the Board of trade, Messrs. McCracken, Burns and ——, met at 10 o'clock this morning, to decide what steps should be taken towards providing relief from California for the farmers of Eastern Oregon and Washington suffering from dire calamity. It was deemed advisable as a matter of the first importance to be sure of the proposition that California would be relied upon in case it was needed, and it was decided to send a telegram to some San Francisco merchant that should be telegraphed to the Board of Trade of that subject. Mr. Burns telegraphed to the Board of Trade of that subject. Mr. Burns telegraphed to some San Francisco merchant that should be

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A SORROWFUL SONG.

Love once kissed me,
Unfolde I the wings and fled
Hath friendship missed me—
Is faith in all friendship dead?
If a spell could summon
These phantoms that vengeful
Of men and women,
Their very selves to sh w
I might and take them
By seeking to-night and day
But I pass them, they pass me
And each in a lonely way.

Soul, art thou to fetch here,
A low, sorrowful watch
Life is not fruitless,
Death is but for to seek.
Thou sailest, ever,
Each moment if sad or glad
Down the great river,
It opens, I close behind
For back it never comes.
The moon into dark fair more,
Below, as then flo at,
The ripple, the shadow remains.

Why dost thou, weeping,
Stretch forth thine arms in vain
It breaks thy sleeping;
Oh, drop into trance again.
In dream then mayst go wher-
Child's Island is drowsy grassed.
Deep eluded—it is nowhere
Save to the Land of the Past.
Time is drying,
The world, too; forget their moan.
The sad wind sighing
Let murmur, this alone.
—*Porter's Magazine.*

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

An Interesting Record.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Col. Harry Gilmer, who won fame in war as confederate scout, recently stricken with paralysis and since undergone surgical operation for cancer in the face resided near Baltimore and physicians entertain little hopes for his recovery.

Gilmer has long been a notable figure, and his long illness has aroused deep public interest. He was born January 21, 1838, and his father had a diplomatic post with Reeves, minister to Spain, under President Monroe. Harry Gilmer was educated at his father's country seat by a private tutor from Harvard university and learned the trade of machinist. He remained in this pursuit about one year and went to Wisconsin and afterward to Nebraska and engaged in farming. About 1859 he returned to Maryland and became a lawyer. He won his military title besides renown as a cavalry officer in the cause of the southern confederacy. He went south in August, 1861, and was made sergeant major of Ashby's regiment, attached to Stonewall Jackson's brigade, and organized a company of his own. On Sept. 12th he was captured in a spy, and spent five months at Fort McHenry, Fortress Monroe and other places. He was exchanged in February, 1863. In May, 1863, he was commissioned a major, and organized a regiment of cavalry. He was the first confederate to enter Winchester after its evacuation by the federal forces. His command was in the battle of Gettysburg, and in Gen. Johnson's brigade when it passed through Fredericksburg and marched toward Baltimore. In July with a few picked men he took possession of Cookeysville and burned the first bridge over the Gunpowder river. In 1865 he was taken prisoner in Virginia and sent to Boston where he remained until after the war. Throughout the war Gilmer displayed great personal bravery. He had a number of horses shot, was badly wounded and was a favorite officer for skirmishing and reconnoitering. On account of his ever present dash and valor he was brevetted colonel, by which rank he is generally known. Col. Gilmer spent three years after the war in the south of Europe. When abroad he was entertained in the highest literary circles, and was present at the military review of the staff of the Duke of Cambridge. Here during the July, 1877, riots, Gilmer displayed great courage and military tact. He is at present commander of all the Maryland cavalry, a member of the corn exchange, confederate society, Knights of Pythias, Masons, etc. He was highly connected by birth and marriage.

The World on Paper.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The *World* in a good-natured editorial says: "Mr. Page, to whom interests of the Pacific coast should be dearer than ruddy drops that visit his heart, has received from his bill that noble sheet of water in the neighborhood of San Francisco popularly known as Washer Woman's Bay, which lies among hidden bases of sand hills unfurrowed by galleons of commerce, for want of a few hundred thousand dollars to untie it with the ocean, and yet Page never thought of referring to 'Our great highways' of commerce. This is a glaring instance of neglect of duty. Page & Co. should make sure next time they choose one of his wives to send than other men. They were supposed to know what was good for those who sent them. It is their duty to reduce the surplus in the treasury, and the shortest way to do this is to appropriate millions for Washerwoman's bay, Skookum creek, Cold Branch, Snoqualmie and Jackass gulch, and they must do it P. D. Q."

To Determine Title.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A bill was filed to-day against the United States, by the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central railroad, to determine the title to lake front property through which the railroad runs, and negotiations for a sale of a portion of which to the railroad, by the city, has been pending many years. The property is worth several millions dollars and includes riparian rights and all harbor facilities. The claim in the bill is that the property belongs to the state of Illinois, and that the railroad only has right of way, 200 feet wide, through it.

A "Dead" Death.

George Holt, once a wealthy gambler, was killed to-day by the falling on him of a box of coal which was being hoisted to an upper story of a building.

Fraud Charged.

Chas. O. Corbin, of Massachusetts, has filed a bill to set aside the judgments confessed by the failed grocery firm of Fay & Conley, on the ground of fraud.

Gov. Stephens Ill.

ATLANTA, March 2.—Gov. A. H. Stephens is seriously ill and cannot retain food. The doctors are anxious about his condition, and it is said there is danger of his dying.

Mind in Quiet.

NEW YORK, March 2.—D. A. Williamson, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 260, Seventh avenue. He was 63 years old. Williamson had long been a sufferer from ill health, and went to California to recuperate. He remained there three years, after which he returned to this city and lived quietly with his family, consisting of a wife and two daughters.

His Identity.

NEW YORK, March 2.—It has just been discovered that the man who was found dead in his bed at a hotel at Ostend, Belgium, July 8, was E. V. Sutter, a son of the discoverer of gold in California, General John Sutter.

Financial Fiasco—Escape.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A large crowd collected to-day on Broadway, attracted by the working of the fire escape at the Sturtevant house. Several men came down, and two chambermaids swung themselves from the upper windows and descended as gracefully as any fairy in pantomime. It was suggested to Sturtevant by the Nowhall house fire in Milwaukee.

To the Cables.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The *Sun* says there is good promise, according to representations of Charles Henry Phelps, of the adoption of the cable system of moving street cars. Phelps represents here the Lowry railway company of San Francisco. Phelps said one company has already adopted it, and others are considering the subject.

French Matters.

PARIS, March 2.—In the senate the minister of war said the presence of princes in the army was unconstitutional.

The Duke d'Audeffleret Pasquier, Orleanist, reproached the minister, Gen. Thibaudeau, with having committed an act which nobody else could be found to perform.

Prime Minister Ferry demanded that the order of the day be adopted.

On Trial.

PRAGUE, March 2.—The trial has begun of seven miners belonging to a secret society which has for its object the intimidation of mining officials.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The senate in executive session confirmed nominations of the civil service commissioners, Eaton, Gregory and Thomas, also A. C. March, receiver of public money at Vancouver, W. T., and J. G. Pilsbury, receiver, Oregon City.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, March 2.
Wheat—Turn dearer; $1[illegible] March
Pork—Rather weaker; $18 20 March.
Lard—Stronger; $11 12½ March.
Ribs—Stronger, 10 12½ "
Short Ribs—Firmer; $10 15.

MINING STOCK REPORT.

San Francisco, March 2.

California	15	Eureka	[illegible]
Virginia	5½	Belcher	[illegible]
Mexican	3	Utah	[illegible]
Ophir	5½	Dutch	[illegible]
Union	5	Kling	[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

New York, March 1.

Western Union	91½	O. R. & N.	[illegible]
North Western	132¾	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
North Pacific	48	Sprague	109
Erie	36½	North Pacific pfd	[illegible]
Transcontinental	83½	N. Y. Central	129
Gr. Imp. bonds	91	Gr. Imp. stock	99

AT HOME.

The Chinese Highbinder, to Have Been Hanged in San Francisco,

Cheats the Gallows this Morning by Hanging Himself.

His Guard Dies from the Effects of Excitement.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco's Darkness.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Certain officials are calling at the office of the gas company with a view of examining for the purpose of ascertaining if sufficient gas is being manufactured to supply the consumers. It is said that the company's reservoirs are empty, and that the consumers are being supplied with gas that has been manufactured during the night. Those who have taken gas for the past week complain that the pressure is very light, and that the gas is of poor quality. The company's officials say that the pressure is light because the mains are being cleaned out, and that the quality of the gas is good. The company has been notified that unless the pressure is increased and the quality improved, the gas will be shut off. The company's officials say that the pressure is light because the mains are being cleaned out, and that the quality of the gas is good. The company has been notified that unless the pressure is increased and the quality improved, the gas will be shut off.

Cheats the Gallows.

Sing Lum, the Chinese highbinder, who was to have been executed to-day, hanged himself in his cell this morning. After having passed a restless night, he arose, chatted pleasantly with his keepers, and requested a cup of tea. The captain of the watch, who was on guard in the upper corridor, heard a noise, went to the lower room, and when he returned found the Celestial hanging from a gas pipe, suspended with plaited strips of the mattress. The body, which was quite warm, was taken down and laid on the floor, but to no purpose, as he died soon after and was taken to the morgue. The sheriff had been prepared and everything put in readiness for the execution. He had made two previous attempts on his life.

Strange Coincidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—A. J. Rose, who was on the death watch of Sing Lum, at the time he hanged himself, died suddenly this afternoon during a fit, induced by excitement following the discovery of the suicide. An investigation into his case had in view quieting the evil was to have been held to-morrow. He was one of a pioneer firm, and belonged to the "Monumental Sixes."

Death of an Actress.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Mrs. John Torrence, popularly known in theatrical circles as Mrs. Judd, died this morning. She has been connected with local theaters ever since coming to the state in 1853, and kindness of heart endeared her to a large circle of acquaintances all over the coast. She was a native of Boston and 75 years of age.

FROM THE NORTH.

Destruction by Fire of the Industrial Home Interesting Mining News. Death of a Pioneer, etc.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

VICTORIA, March 2.—The Eureka, Capt. Carroll, arrived at 8 o'clock last night at Esquimalt from the north, five days from Takon. The trip both ways was a pleasant one, with the exception of a few days at Juneau City.

Industrial Home Burned.

The McFarlane industrial home for Indian girls at Fort Wrangel burned to the ground on the morning of February 9th. The fire originated from sparks from a stove up stairs while the inmates were at breakfast. There were forty-three persons, including four missionaries, in the building at the time of the fire. Almost everything was lost. The citizens rendered all the assistance in their power and showed great kindness in supplying the immediate wants of those left destitute. The inmates have established themselves in their old quarters in the hospital building. Rev. J. H. Young came down by the Eureka on his way to Portland for the purpose of providing supplies and ways and means for rebuilding. It is expected that the society will shortly replace the loss by a larger and more substantial building on the old site.

Heavy Storm.

During the 9th, 10th and 11th ult., a severe wind blown was experienced at Juneau. Several houses were unroofed and some more blown down. The old residents say it was the heaviest gale that they have ever known in that region.

Good Prospects.

Very little snow has fallen this winter. Prospects are admirable for early work this season, and there is almost a certainty of a large influx of people this spring and summer.

The Eureka sailed at 6 o'clock this morning for Portland via Port Townsend, and will again leave the former port for the north on the 12th inst.

The New Discoveries.

Quigley and Hallstone arrived last evening from Cassiar. Great expectations are entertained with regard to recent discoveries of gold in the Dease. Buckbrandt and Walker had returned from their diggings with a considerable quantity of gold, and 2000 pounds of provisions to take back to that locality. The March mail will probably bring down definite particulars with regard to these diggings.

Pioneer Miner Dead.

An old mining pioneer, Perry Kent, who has been in the province since 1858, died at Osmore on the 5th ult., of inflammation of the lungs, after only a few days illness. Deceased was well known in Cariboo in early days, and more recently in Omineca and Cassiar. He was a Missourian by birth.

Cassiar Items.

Several mining claims in Cassiar have been doing tolerably well during the past winter. The weather has not been severe although a heavy snow storm occurred in the early part of the winter.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Killed by a Saw Log.

SEATTLE, March 2.—W. N. Smith, a new comer here, was killed in the Yesler sawmill in this city to day. He had been working there several days and was more eager than wise in trying to learn the business. When not employed at his own machine he was always poking around some other, and at the time of the accident was lying down on the carriage watching the sawing of a log. Before he knew it turned it came down on his head, crushed it and killed him. He came from Missouri last year, and he leaves a family in Southern Oregon.

Determined to Improve.

The application of H. L. Yesler for an injunction to stop certain grading, was refused by Judge Greene to-day. The improvement of streets here began last summer in going right on, a large force of men and teams being employed in it all winter and the main streets of the town being already made quite presentable in appearance. The city council to night ordered James street improved from its lower end back to Twelfth, where it will reach the highest point in the townsite 200 feet above the level of the bay. The street work to be done this year is expected to cost $400,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

With Railway Supplies.

VICTORIA, March 1.—The British ship Duke of Abercorn, with a cargo of steel rails for the railway, has arrived from England. There are four other ships on the way.

Passenger List.

The steamship Dakota, with mails, freight and passengers, sailed for San Francisco at noon. The Victoria list is as follows: Mrs. and Mrs. Prior, E. Metcalf, G. T. Sifton, Miss Nelson, John Dougall and wife, John Charles, Lung Chung.

Opened a Seam.

The Vancouver Coal Company have decided to open a seam on their property, which is believed to be identical with the Wellington coal.

Against the Enterprise.

The *Colonist*, the government organ, has a strong article in opposition to the Ainsworth-Kootenay railway and navigation scheme, and denounces it as a dangerous monopoly. It is believed the house will throw out the bill almost unanimously.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

War Department—Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture—Meteorological Summary—Month of Feb., 1883—Station, Portland, Oregon.

Date.	Daily Mean Barom.	Daily Mean Temp.	Daily Mean Humid.	Prevail. Wind.	Daily Inches Rain.
1	30.069	29.7	76.3	E	.03
2	30.437	19.7	80.0	E	.....
3	30.405	14.7	56.3	E	.....
4	30.077	14.5	58.1	E	.....
5	30.385	14.1	64.6	E	.....
6	30.312	19.4	59.4	E	.....
7	30.365	21.7	82.0	N	.....
8	30.422	32.0	84.7	E	.....
9	30.242	32.2	68.7	N	.....
10	30.197	35.1	57.6	W	.....
11	29.992	36.1	70.7	E	.....
12	29.454	35.4	84.6	S	.54
13	29.479	36.1	80.0	S	.14
14	29.659	35.4	80.7	S	.07
15	30.139	37.2	81.4	W	.10
16	30.321	39.7	79.4	N	.....
17	30.567	39.1	71.0	N	.01
18	30.462	38.6	72.7	N	.29
19	30.315	42.5	76.0	NW	.....
20	30.267	44.9	80.0	NW	.....
21	30.085	45.7	85.0	NW	1.09
22	29.913	44.7	86.4	NW	.....
23	30.031	39.7	80.7	NW	.....
24	30.278	39.6	75.5	E	.....
25	30.305	43.0	85.3	E	.....
26	30.246	50.0	90.0	W	.....
27	30.246	50.0	84.0	E	.....
28	30.267	47.4	70.4	W	.....
Means.	30.226	33.1	69.8	E	.71

Too small to measure.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Highest barometer, 30.579; lowest barometer, 29.454; monthly range of barometer, 1.125.
Highest temperature, 69; lowest temperature, 9; monthly range of temperature, 60.
Greatest daily range of temperature, 24.5; least, 2.
Prevailing direction of wind, E.; total movement of wind, 81 miles; highest velocity of wind, 20 miles per hour.
Number of days on which rain or snow fell, 9.
Total precipitation (rain and melted snow), 2.77 inches.
Number of days on which sleet fell, 0.
Number of days on which hail fell, 0.
Number of days on which thunder was heard, 0.
Number of days on which lightning was seen, 0.
Number of days on which auroras were seen, 0.
Number of days on which solar halos were seen, 0.
Number of days on which lunar halos were seen, 0.
Number of days on which frost was observed, 0.

[illegible]

M. L. HEARNE,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

It is impossible for a woman to suffer from nervousness or weather taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as weather taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE EAST SIDE.

WHAT WE DO.

In Gill's directory for 1883, just issued, the persons representing the various professions, trades and other occupations in East Portland are respectively enumerated as follows:

Architect	1	Hardware Merchants	2
Artists	4	Hotels, Restaurants &	
Attorneys	3	Boarding Houses	6
Bakers	2	House Movers	1
Barbers	3	Insurance Agents	2
Blacksmiths	3	Jewelers	1
Boat Builders	1	Justices of the Peace	2
Boiler Makers	1	Laborers	2
Bookbinders	1	Liquor Dealers	1
Bottlers	1	Livery Stable Keepers	2
Brickmakers	2	Locksmiths	1
Brokers	1	Machine Shops	1
Brickyards	1	Machinists	2
Builders & Contractors	3	Meat Markets	2
Carpenters	2	Merchants	2
Cigar Makers & Dealers	2	Millinery Stores	2
Clerks	2	Milliners	2
Coal Dealers	1	Notaries Public	2
Commission Merchants	1	Painters	2
Constables	1	Physicians	2
Contractors	1	Plasterers	1
Cooks	1	Plumbers	1
Coopers	1	Pork Packers	1
Dentists	1	Porters	1
Druggists	1	Printers & Compositors	2
Dry Goods & Clothing	1	Public Scales	1
Engineers	1	Real Estate Agents	2
Express	1	Saloons	2
Fish Dealers	1	Telegraph Operators	2
Fruit Canners	1	Undertakers	1
Fruit Stores	2	Truckmen & Expressmen	2
Furniture Dealers	1	Watchmakers	1
Gardeners	1	Wagon Makers	1
Grocers	2	Weighers	2
Gunsmiths	1	Wood Dealers	5
		Wood Sawyers	2
		Well Diggers	1

CITY AND COUNTY DUES.

From the portion devoted to East Portland in Gill's new City Directory, the following facts are gathered:

It contains 9[illegible] names, exclusive of the names of firms.

Sepperich's hall is used for meetings of various societies.

Like Rome, East Portland is characterized by seven "Hills."

The engine house is made the meeting room of Mount Hood H. & L. Co.

The city has 5000 population, and "is a burden on the north, Atlanta, is the opposite pride."

Smiths continue to hold their own numerically, numbering twelve sets not eight dozen.

[illegible] Terwilliger, a recent bride, is made a school director in district 21, in place of S. K. Wes[illegible].

The directory is probably more complete than usual respecting East Portland, but is very faulty in names and local use of residents.

The fire department is soon to consist of Mount Hood Hook & Ladder Co. The directory makes explorer evidently did not discover the Third ward H. & L. Co.

The Germans and Russians residing in the old orthodox church on 3 street, between First and Second, are disposed of by calling their habitation "Italian row."

COMMON COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the East Portland common council last evening a full council being present, except Cunningham.

President Myers stated the object of the meeting to be the translation of general business.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

From property owners on Thirteenth, praying for the opening of said street from D to J street, and for the improvement of the same by grading and laying sidewalks and crosswalks four feet wide. On motion of Crane, the recorder was instructed to give the required notice in accordance therewith.

From property owners on Fifth street, between I and Holladay avenue, praying for the improvement of the same according to the notice therefor here in. Read and referred to the notice therefor here in. Read and referred to the committee on streets and sewers with notice. Carried.

From property owners on Fifth street, between I and Holladay avenue, praying for the improvement of the same according to the notice therefor here in. Read and referred to the committee on streets and sewers with notice. Carried.

From property owners on Fifth street, between I and Holladay avenue, praying for the improvement of the same according to the notice therefor here in. Read and referred to the committee on streets and sewers with notice. Carried.

By Mayo, that the committee on fire and water be authorized to advertise for and receive bids for lighting the street lamps for one year, also that the night policemen be required to fire the lamps. Carried.

Sprague made a plea for police protection for the outer wards.

Sprague stumbled by limiting the time for the lighting contract to six months, and the resolution passed.

By Mayo, that the recorder be instructed to give notice that the city proposes to improve Adams street from the west line of Twelfth to the west line of Sixth, by grading, planking and laying sidewalks and crosswalks four feet wide. Carried.

By Mayo, that the city surveyor be instructed to report at next regular meeting, the number and location of the manhole-rings in the city, and also the number necessary to make the necessary changes. Carried.

By Sprague, that the recorder be instructed to give notice that the city proposes to improve Adams street from the west line of Twelfth to the west line of Sixth, by grading, planking and laying sidewalks and crosswalks four feet wide. Carried.

By Sprague, that the recorder be instructed to give notice that the city proposes to improve Seventh street by grading on the west side from C to Ankeny, and laying sidewalks and crosswalks on the west side of Seventh from Washington to Division, also, sidewalks on both sides of Jefferson from the west line of Seventh to the east side of Twelfth, and on both sides of Third from Jefferson to Division.

On motion of Mayo, adjourned for two weeks, from Monday next.

WHO'S ONE?

The council last even succeeded to how mend the night policemen for one day," without specifying the victim. The question is answered to which one it is, and by whom until 7 p. m. can be replied to.

STREETS.

The street cleaner wet [illegible] heavily enough yesterday.

J. H. Turk, a carpenter, dropped [illegible] the foot the other day, nearly severing it at the [illegible]

A man was shot [illegible] on the Salmon street day, but managed to [illegible] the [illegible] of the murdered.

The real estate market [illegible] to stand [illegible] keepers to [illegible] the [illegible] of number[illegible] merely their [illegible] to [illegible].

At [illegible] night it was [illegible] down the river [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] house. A rather suspicious circumstance.

John Atkinson [illegible] the new [illegible] of Milwaukie, was [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]